

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

"Fire Don'ts" for Vacation Campers in Forests

WASHINGTON.—Now is the time to stop forest fires by not having any, says a warning from the American Forestry association. The Minnesota fire last year is still fresh in the public mind and when it is estimated the fire loss in 1918 was \$28,500,000 and that 8,400,000 acres were burned, every precaution should be taken by summer campers. Here are some "don'ts" to be posted on every tent door flap:

Don't throw your match away until you are sure it is out.
Don't drop cigarette or cigar butts until the glow is extinguished.
Don't knock out your pipe ashes while hot or where they will fall into dry leaves or other inflammable material.

Don't build a camp fire any larger than is absolutely necessary.
Don't leave a fire until you are sure it is out; if necessary smother it with earth or water.

Don't burn brush or refuse in or near the woods if there is any chance the fire may spread beyond your control, or that the wind may carry sparks where they would start a new fire.

Don't be any more careless with fire in the woods than you are in your own home.

Don't be idle when you discover a fire in the woods; if you cannot put it out yourself, get help. Where a forest guard, ranger or state fire warden can be reached, call him on the nearest telephone you can find.



Divorce on the Increase in the United States

OUT of every ten marriages in the United States one ends in divorce. These figures from the United States census bureau are startling or not, as one may view them. The ratio is increasing rapidly. In 1890 6 per cent of all marriages ended in the divorce courts. In 1900 the ratio was 8 per cent. Now it is 10. It is noted that in the District of Columbia there were only 13 divorces for every 100,000 of population, but in Nevada there were 607 for the same unit of population. Outsiders raised Nevada's showing.

The wife applies for the divorce in two-thirds of the cases, but here again statistics mislead. When a pair agree to separate it is customary for man to permit his wife to bring the suit to end a condition of which they are equally tired. Moreover, the wife has more legal grounds for divorce than the husband. A husband can be divorced for cruelty, for instance, and the statistics show that she advances this cause four times as often as the husband. Then she can divorce her husband if he fails to provide for her, but a husband can only in rare instances bring such a charge against his wife. Of the 108,702 divorces granted in 1916, only 12,486 were based on unfaithfulness.

Those who believe that the increase of divorce is due to a growing desire for freedom on the part of women, and to their now economic independence, will be shocked to learn that more and more of the women demand and get alimony, indicating that freedom is not the only thing they want. In the 20-year period preceding 1906 alimony was sought in only 13.2 per cent of the cases, and granted in only 0.2 per cent. But in 1916 alimony was sought in 20.2 per cent of all cases and was granted in 15.2 per cent.

Aliens Going Home With Good American Dollars

ALIENS to the number of 1,300,000 in the United States are planning to desert this country for their homeland and they will take with them approximately 4,000,000 American dollars. These facts are disclosed in a report by Ethelbert Stewart of Chicago, director of the investigation and inspection service of the department of labor, after an investigation of prospective emigration from America.

The estimate, Mr. Stewart says, is conservative. That the aliens will take \$4,000,000,000 is figured on the basis that the average amount each alien will carry is \$3,000.

An official statement from the department of labor says that up to June 1 investigations covered Chicago, the Indiana steel mill district (South Chicago, East Chicago, Indiana Harbor, South Bend, Gary, etc.), Detroit, Pittsburgh and surrounding steel districts, Johnstown, Pa.; Youngstown, O., and Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and surrounding coal mining area.

Of 163,498 Poles covered by the investigation, 24,950, or 15.04 per cent, will return to Poland; Austro-Hungarians, 28.02 per cent; Russians, 35.70 per cent; Croatians, 21.75 per cent; Lithuanians, 9.72 per cent; Roumanians, 64.29 per cent; Italians and Greeks, 11 per cent; Serbs, 36.90 per cent; Slovaks, 34.50 per cent.

Lajos Steiner of the intelligence bureau of the war trade board puts the money to be taken out at \$1,500,000. He says the abolishment of several thousand postal savings stations, unscrupulous "private bankers," steamship agents, hard-up foreign language newspapers that grab at advertising urging the foreigners here to send their money back to Europe and an alluring picture by the schemers that Europe is about to experience a great wave of prosperity—these are some of the causes of the failure of this government to assimilate the raw immigrant.

Uncle Sam to Campaign for a Healthier Nation

IN THE hope of meeting the physical deficiencies revealed by the draft examinations the United States public health service, under Surgeon General Rupert Blue, has prepared for congressional consideration a far-reaching health program designed to raise the standard of physical fitness throughout the country by correcting the conditions responsible for the poor showing made in 1917.

"For that it was a poor showing, nobody can deny," Doctor Blue says. "Think of it! Out of over 3,000,000 men examined—men whose age should have constituted them the very flower of this country's manhood—only 70 per cent were found to be fit for full military service!"

Among the rejections for military service, 13.7 were due to affections of the heart and blood vessels; 12.35, bones and joints; 8.35 to eye troubles; 8.7 to tuberculosis; 8.37, development defects (height, weight, chest measurement, muscles); 6.04, hernia; 5.24 to mental deficiency, and 5.07 to nervous and mental disorders.

"Many of the conditions discovered," according to Doctor Blue, "could have been prevented or corrected, especially if there had been proper health supervision in early life." Doctor Blue's program includes:

The adoption of measures for the adequate care and instruction of expectant mothers.
Safeguarding the health of expectant mothers engaged in industry.
Accurate registration of all births.
Adequate care of babies in homes, welfare stations and day nurseries.
Instruction of mothers in baby hygiene.
Safeguarding of milk supplies and establishment of pasteurization plants.
Health supervision of children of preschool age.
Supervision of home and school environment of school children, including sanitation of school grounds and school buildings.
Medical inspection of school children, including provision for the correction and treatment of physical defects.
Mental examination of school children and to determine and prescribe suitable treatment and training for children who fail in class work.

Principle Rupert is the most important bathing port on the Pacific coast.

Accepted the Risk.

Kansas City, Mo.—Because he refrained from kissing before marriage, the bride of a year was glad. Because he refrained since, she is and. Lawyers believe she accepted the risk.

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Americans Stir Lethargic Turks

Constantinople Becomes Cosmopolitan City With Ending of War.

NOW HUMMING WITH ENERGY

American Soldiers, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and American Business Men Now Throng City—Call It "Invasion of Wealth."

Constantinople.—Americans make Constantinople hum with their energy, business methods and way of "going ahead" that makes even the old Turk, indifferent as he is to all that passes around him, lift an eyelash in mild surprise. American soldiers, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., American business men, American-made machinery, food, clothing, merchandise of every sort and kind are now in this most dirty, casual and ancient city. The Turks, when they talk about it at all, call it "The Invasion of Wealth."

The Prussians have gone; the German invasion is over. But, besides this American invasion, is the Russian invasion, which the Turk, when he talks about it at all, calls, owing to its contrast with the American species, "The Invasion of Poverty."

Russians, Too, Abound. Every day the orderly, prosperous businesslike, keen-eyed American grows more numerous, busier, better at home in this most fascinating old city on the Golden Horn, the most wonderful city that ever was, with its mingling of the races, its white marble palaces, its noise, dust, and its seal of the Orient.

Every day more and more Russians, poor, ragged, disordered, idle, "devil-may-care," hungry and pleasure-loving, flock here from the bolsheviks, escaping by way of the Golden Horn from Odessa. At Stamboul, at more or less Americanized Pera, at Thicln and other suburbs, Russians abound.

And what a contrast! The Americans, clean-shaven every day, methodical, wideawake to all around; the Russians, dirty, unkempt, possessed with the one idea, to amuse themselves. They gamble every night in the hells of Pera, throwing down sheaves of rubles in notes of a thousand, two and five thousand, which they feverishly change at the rate of six cents per ruble instead of the once nominal 50 cents.

American ways and energy have even penetrated into the Turkish homes. Many Turkish women now go about with uncovered faces "because

the American women do it," and a few are taking an active part in politics, holding meetings at the famous Hippodrome to agitate for woman suffrage, quoting the woman leaders of America which they have never seen and whose language they do not know.

Public order is good throughout the city. Patrols of Italians and Turks see to that. At crossroads English policemen regulate that curiously intricate Eastern traffic with the same calm they showed a few months ago at Piccadilly Circus.

Prices Are High. Americans find life dearer here than in New York. A cab, drawn by an emaciated horse, \$15 for a short course; a cup of Turkish coffee, 50 cents, about the size of a thimble. One furnished room costs \$100 a month, but no extra charge is made for the various kinds of bugs that infest it. White bread can be had at 50 cents per pound; American flour is very popular in consequence.

Except for the women who have discarded their veils, nobody seems to care about politics; the great thing is business—business for Greek, Armenian and Israeli—and each and all want to do business with the Americans. There is a market for everything that grows or makes. And the Turk, who does no business, but smokes his cigarette, sips coffee and lets others toil for him, is ready to pay the price. For he is by no means so poor as he gives his neighbors, far and near, to understand.

ROYALTY CHEERS WOUNDED



While the king and queen of England were on a visit to Birmingham, England, they passed a crippled soldier in a wheel chair. With his usual kindness of heart, the king called the queen's attention to him and they both stopped to chat with the hero.

Red Carnival of Death Described

United States Consul at Omsk Relates Horrors of Bolshevik Rule.

COMMIT AWFUL ATROCITIES

Reign of Terror Is Marked by Cruelty Unparalleled in History of Civilization—Many Children Are Murdered.

New York.—John A. Embury, the American consul at Omsk, capital city of the Kolchak government, arrived in New York recently and told the official story of what had happened in Siberia and eastern Russia in the last eight months, during practically all of which time he had been in charge of American affairs.

Mr. Embury said no language could

picture the atrocities that have marked bolshevik rule in the territories recaptured by Admiral Kolchak, a reign of terror that had been marked, he declared, by murder, violation of women, theft, and arson, perpetrated with cruelty unparalleled in the history of civilization.

How They Took Charge.

"We were on our way to the Ufa front, the southern sector of the Siberian front. My first stop was at the little county courthouse. There I learned that at sunset on the day that the Kolchak forces withdrew the bolsheviks had entered the city.

"The first thing the bolsheviks did was to loot the town, and then they organized their government. At the head they placed the most cruel and outspoken of their leaders. They then appointed committees, one of them the so-called extraordinary committee on investigation.

The judges, the aldermen, the councilmen and other leading citizens—that is, those who had not been able to escape—were promptly arrested, and all of those who were known to be against bolshevism or were suspected were taken that night into the public square and executed. They were denied trial of any sort.

"I talked with a woman teacher. The bolsheviks lined up all the boys, the little ones as well, and questioned them as to their sympathies. All who were not killed were put to work of the most menial kind.

"The school girls were ordered to serve in the barracks, the reds cursing and beating those not blessed with good looks. As for the good-looking girls, to use the words of their former teacher, they 'suffered insults of the most horrible nature.'

Many Hostages Held.

"They also named many hostages and after subjecting them to the most horrible treatment killed them and threw the bodies into the river.

"Kuan is a city of perhaps 35,000 people. The bolsheviks murdered at one time more than 1,500 citizens of the place.

"In Bugulma a large number of men were thrown into the hold of a barge in the river at night. There were 90 persons in the hold, among them Mme. Sophia Hedrofskaya, the principal of the girls' high school.

"The barge was towed a long distance down the river and during the voyage nine prisoners were ordered to the deck and none ever returned, nor had any of them been heard from up to the time I left for America."

MISSING LINK IS FOUND IN CONGO?

Can Talk in a Way to the Natives, Declares Professor Garner.

LURES MALE TO DEATH

Professor Imitates Call of Female and Secures Specimen of Strange Animal—Spends Over Two Years in Congo.

New York.—Prof. R. L. Garner, naturalist and student of monkeys, returned recently with four tons of specimens for the Smithsonian institution in Washington and a description of an animal, a cross between a gorilla and a chimpanzee, which he avers was of such high intelligence that it could talk to a limited degree to natives in the French Congo.

The naturalist said he had spent two years and seven months in the French Congo in the interests of the Smithsonian institution.

Region Called "Infested."

"In all my travels through the jungles I have never come across such a strange animal as the talking gorilla," he said. "I first heard of the beast from natives in the Congo, who said that a certain region was infested with the animals, with which they had learned to talk after a fashion."

Professor Garner said he induced four natives to accompany him to the habitat of the animals. He said he found they had told the truth and he himself set about to learn to talk to the monkeys, which, in the dark, could be taken for natives.

Lures Male to Death.

One night several of the man apes approached the edge of the village and uttered a strange call which sounded like "Waa-hooa," Professor Garner said. This, he declared, was the call of



Could Talk to Natives.

the male for its mate. Interpreted, a meant: "Where are you?" The answering call, given usually by a female, is "Ahoohoo," meaning, as Professor Garner said, "Here I am."

Professor Garner said he spent weeks perfecting himself in imitating the call of the female. Then one night he answered the call of a male ape, and, to his surprise, the animal bounded briskly over the ground to where he stood, with his rifle in hand. He said he shot the animal and brought its body back with him.

The ape, he said, was more than six feet tall and weighed 200 pounds.

TRIES MARK TWAIN'S ADVICE

Smuggler Copies From the "Double-Barreled Detective," but It Doesn't Work.

Pittsburgh.—Mark Twain's statement in the "Double-Barreled Detective," that "the best way to throw a detective off the track is to go along with him," was put into practice recently by an unidentified smuggler on the Standard Oil tanker Royal Arrow, on her arrival at San Francisco from Hongkong.

When the customs inspector boarded the tanker to search for contraband, they followed the custom of going to a vacant stateroom to change their uniforms for searching clothes. They first searched this room and then started to inspect the vessel.

Finding nothing, they returned to the stateroom to change back into their uniforms and were surprised to note evidences of the room having been occupied during their absence. An examination resulted in the discovery of a heavy roll of pongee silk and a valuable silk kimono in the locker.

"Corpse" Suddenly Revives.

Paris, Texas.—While relatives of Mrs. R. P. Baker were making arrangements for her funeral here, following a report from Stratford, Okla., that she was dead there, a son, R. H. Baker, here, received a message from physicians that Mrs. Baker had "suddenly come to life." The message said that physicians had pronounced Mrs. Baker dead, but it was later discovered that she was breathing. It is believed she will recover.

NOVELTY AT A WEDDING IN ENGLAND



English women indulge in smoking more openly than do those of America. The photograph shows Capt. G. C. Martin and his bride both enjoying the weed as they left the church at Stoke Pogis, where the wedding ceremony was performed.

Doctor Builds Hospital With His Own Hands

Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.—Hastings-on-Hudson's only hospital, built by the village doctor with his own hands, was opened here. Dr. Gedney Jenks spent three years in its construction after failing to raise funds for the work. The hospital is two stories, with an operating room and modern appliances. Doctor Jenks enlisted for overseas service, but the villagers petitioned Washington for his return.

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GIVE AID TO LEPERS

New York.—Announcement has just been made by William M. Danner of the American Society for the Mission to Lepers of the election of James B. Wootan, director of publicity for the Presbyterian church in the United States of America, as a member of the American committee to assist in extending the committee's campaign of world-wide usefulness.

The committee estimates that there are not less than 2,000,000 lepers in the world, 6,000 of whom have already been baptized as Christians. It is the intention of the committee to preach the Gospel to the afflicted victims of this horrible disease to palliate their sufferings, to supply their simple wants and to help rid the world of leprosy.

Ninety-six stations in various parts of the globe are maintained by the committee. Of these 59 are in India, Burma and Ceylon, 14 in China, three in the United States and the remaining scattered through Japan, Korea, Siam, the Straits Settlements, the Malay states, the Philippines, Africa, Madagascar and Dutch Guiana.

Dr. J. W. McKean of Omaha, head of the Chieng Mai hospital and dispensary in Siam and the head of leper work in that section, reports to the Presbyterian board of foreign missions that the lepers have undertaken weekly voluntary offerings for church benevolences. Not having any coin envelopes they made their own out of scraps of paper, many manifesting great skill in spite of fingerless hands or stumps of arms with which they worked.

In Japan, Korea, the Philippines and parts of China leprosy is said to prevail to the extent of one person to each 1,000 population. Doctor McKean warned the king of Siam and through the Presbyterian board warns the world that there is urgent need for the enlargement in the scope, equipment and efficiency of the leper asylums.